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ABSTRACT

Background information about libraries in Washington State, and a series of recommendations for consideration by the legislature and the libraries of the State are outlined in this report. The Appendices include: (1) Brief Historical Review and Statement of Objectives, (2) Public Libraries of Washington by Size of Population Served in 1969, (3) Application of the Library Resources Formula 1968-69, (4) State-Grants-in-Aid: Summary and (5) Proposed Telecommunications Resolution. (MF)

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LIBRARIES IN WASHINGTON: A REPORT TO THE WASHINGTON
STATE LEGISLATURE BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION AND LIBRARIES OF
THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

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December 14, 1970

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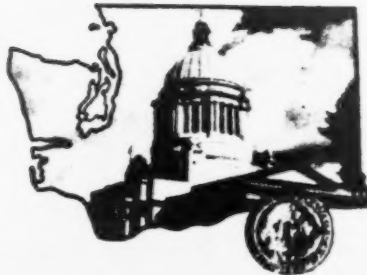
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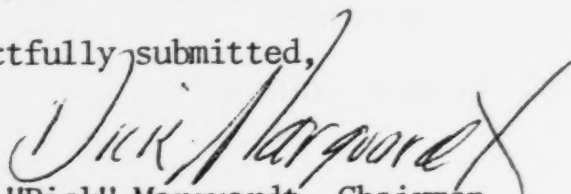
MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE

AND CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

House Resolution No. 69-106 and Senate Resolution No. 69-15 Ex. directed the Joint Committee on Education to conduct a study of the State Library system. Of particular concern was the operation of libraries in the State, areas of financial support of libraries, and programs which would more effectively utilize library service.

The Subcommittee on Educational Television and Libraries undertook the responsibility of fulfilling this mandate. Their conclusions and recommendations are contained in this report and are hereby transmitted to you for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,



R. G. "Dick" Marquardt, Chairman
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL
TELEVISION AND LIBRARIES

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Sen. R. G. "Dick" Marquardt
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Mr. Eldon G. Boice
Consultant

INTRODUCTION

House Resolution No. 69-106 and Senate Resolution No. 69-Ex. 45 both state that the Joint Committee on Education should:

- (1) Appraise the role, adequacy and availability of libraries in the state;
- (2) Consider programs for maximum effective use of these libraries;
- (3) Review and evaluate financial support of libraries;
- (4) Make a report and recommend appropriate legislation;
- (5) Submit such report and recommendations to the next session of the Legislature. . .

The following report constitutes the Subcommittee's effort toward meeting this mandate. It is a report outlining background information about libraries in Washington and suggesting a series of recommendations for consideration by the Legislature and the libraries of the State.

HISTORY

In 1853 the United States Congress established the Washington Territory and appropriated \$5,000 for the creation of a territorial library.¹ The original library contained 2,852 items and was located in Olympia. This collection had grown to 10,448 volumes by 1889 when, at Statehood, the Legislature provided for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries. In addition to the State Library, three of the State's major libraries were established pursuant to this legislation: Tacoma, 1890; Seattle, 1891; and Spokane, 1893. A Washington State Library Commission was created in 1901, consisting of six members.

This early legislation underwent a series of revisions and, in 1921, the Commission was abolished and a State Library Committee was substituted in its place. In 1929 the State Library was made a responsibility of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

¹This and the subsequent facts about the history of Washington libraries are taken from L. Dorothy Bevis, An Inventory of Library Services and Resources of the State of Washington, 1965. Olympia: Washington State Library, pp. 9-14.

In 1935, with encouragement from the Washington Library Association, the State Legislature passed legislation permitting the establishment of county, regional and school libraries; protecting the tenure of library trustees; and establishing a State Board for the Certification of Librarians. The existing State Library Commission was created by the Legislature in 1941.

THE WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY

The statutory authorization for the State Library is to be found at RCW 27.04.010 through 27.04.060. These statutes establish the State Library and State Library Commission and outline their respective functions.

The State Library Commission is charged with the general supervision of the State Library and the appointment of the State Librarian, who serves at its pleasure. The membership of the commission consists of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is ex officio chairman; a library trustee; a working, certified librarian; and two public members. The last four members are appointed by the governor for four-year terms. The Commission makes rules and regulations for the operation of the State Library.

Under the direction of the Commission the State Library performs a variety of services. It is mandated to:

1. Operate a library (RCW 27.04.050).
2. Contract for services to the blind (RCW 27.04.035).
3. Expand library services (RCW 27.04.040).
4. Act as a state publications distribution center (RCW 40.04.010 through 40.06.080).
5. Contract with State agencies for the provision of library services (RCW 27.04.070).
6. Receive materials from dissolved or abolished public libraries (RCW 27.12.320).
7. Promote the establishment and development of library services (RCW 27.12.025).
8. Administer the Interstate Library Compact (RCW 27.18.030)

In addition to gifts, grants, and federal funds, the State Library is maintained through appropriations from the Washington State Legislature. For the 1969-71 biennium the State Library is supported by an appropriation of \$3,979,433 for operations.

In a "Statement of Policy" adopted by the Washington State Library Commission in July, 1960, two broad areas of responsibility were stressed: "to promote the establishment and development of public library service throughout the various subdivisions of the state..; and to provide library service to state government." Acting in the latter capacity, the State Library provides research services and materials to State agencies and officials and to the Legislature and its committees. Additionally, it serves as a depository and distribution center for public documents and agency reports.

Most of the acquisitions of the State Library relate to its function as a research depository for state government. Further, in order to help reduce

costs and eliminate unnecessary duplications, the State Library cooperates with the Department of Purchasing and acts as a purchasing agent for library materials.

Through its power to contract, the State Library supplies services to other state agencies. In an important instance, through a contract with the State Department of Institutions, provision is made for residents and staff to receive library materials. These services are available at 43 branches of the Department of Institutions throughout the State. (See Appendix A for a more detailed discussion of this program.)

Acting on their responsibility to foster the expansion of library services, the State Library and Library Commission provide financial grants (largely federal), consultants, and cooperative assistance for the development of improved local libraries. Other services are provided through the maintenance of a statewide library loan and film distribution center run by the State Library. Finally, though necessarily limited, an effort is made to provide library services to Washington citizens not now served by libraries.

CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS

Librarians in Washington are certified by a three-member State Board for the Certification of Librarians, composed of the State Librarian, the head of the Department of Librarianship at the University of Washington and a gubernatorial appointee with a three-year term (RCW 27.08.010). It is the task of this commission to certify all librarians employed by libraries serving over four thousand persons.

MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES

There are several methods whereby public libraries in the State may be formed. In essence they are three: (1) by a vote of the people; (2) by a vote of a legislative agency of a municipal corporation; and, (3) by contract between two or more local government entities. Using these methods, a variety of local libraries have been developed throughout the State.

In accordance with the provisions of RCW 27.12.030, any county, city, or town may establish a free public library either by legislative action or by citizen initiative. This process has been used mostly in municipalities for the establishment of library service. These libraries are supported by appropriations from their respective legislative agencies. Each of them is managed and controlled by a five-member board of trustees appointed by the mayor or county commission, and serving for five-year terms (RCW 27.12.190). They control the expenditures of their appropriations and make rules and regulations for their own operation. (Note: According to RCW 27.12.180, instead of establishing a library, a municipality may contact an existing library for services.) In 1969, there were 61 municipal libraries, serving a total population of 1,404,024 persons. (A list of libraries in Washington can be found in Appendix D.) In addition, libraries sponsored by private clubs provide free public service in four communities with a total population of 2,615 persons.

COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICTS

In addition to the provisions of law alluded to above, county libraries may be established pursuant to RCW 27.12.090, which provides for inter-county rural libraries. Inter-county rural libraries have been established in all but twelve of the State's thirty-eight counties.¹ These libraries are junior taxing districts and receive their financing primarily from property taxation. They are formed either by a simultaneous vote of all the citizens residing in the affected unincorporated areas or by county commission action, usually following a vote or petition by the citizens.

REGIONAL LIBRARIES

The inter-county rural library districts have been used as building blocks for the development of a regional library system. According to the specific provisions of law, regional libraries involve county or inter-county rural library districts that contract with municipalities for services. Nevertheless, other library districts use the terminology "regional library." There are seven regional libraries operating in this State. They have been created under two provisions of state law: (1) authorizing them to be created by a vote of the citizens (RCW 27.12.030); or (2) by a contract negotiated by two or more counties or other governmental units (RCW 27.12.080). The seven regional libraries served a combined population of 1,001,794 persons and expended \$2,980,219 in 1969.

Table 1 lists the areas now organized into regional libraries. It also shows those areas not yet organized into the system proposed in 1950 for regional library development.²

TABLE 1

PLANNED REGIONAL LIBRARIES AND THE AREAS PRESENTLY ORGANIZED

<u>Library</u>	<u>Date Founded</u>	<u>Areas</u>
Fort Vancouver	1950	Organized: Clark County, City of Vancouver, Skamania County. Remaining: Wahkiakum, Cowlitz and Klickitat Counties and the Town of Camas.
North Central	1960	Organized: Okanogan, Ferry, Chelan, Douglas, and Grant Counties. Remaining: Brewster, Coulee Dam, Ephrata, Wilson Creek, East Wenatchee, and Rock Island.
Timberland	1968	Organized: Grays Harbor, Lewis, Pacific, Mason, and Thurston Counties and the City of Olympia. Remaining: Shelton, Tenino, Rainier, Long Beach, Morton, Mossyrock, Pe Ell, Toledo, and Vader.

¹The twelve are Jefferson, Skagit, Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Kittitas, Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, Adams, Lincoln, Stevens, and Pend Orielle.

<u>Library</u>	<u>Date Founded</u>	<u>Areas</u>
Yakima Valley	1951	Organized: The City and County of Yakima. Remaining: Kittitas County and Grandview, Selah, Tieton and Toppenish.
Kitsap	1955	Organized: Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton. Remaining: Jefferson and Clallam Counties.
Mid Columbia	1956	Organized: Benton and Franklin Counties and Kennewick. Remaining: Columbia and Walla Walla Counties and Richland, Prosser, West Richland, Kahlotus, Mesa, and Pasco.
Sno-Isle	1962	Organized: Snohomish and Island Counties. Remaining: Everett, Snohomish and Sultan.

Even though a regional library plan has existed since 1950, substantial parts of the State have not yet been included in regional organizations. Table 2 outlines these areas. The map on page 9 shows the regions and indicates those parts of the plan that have been completed.

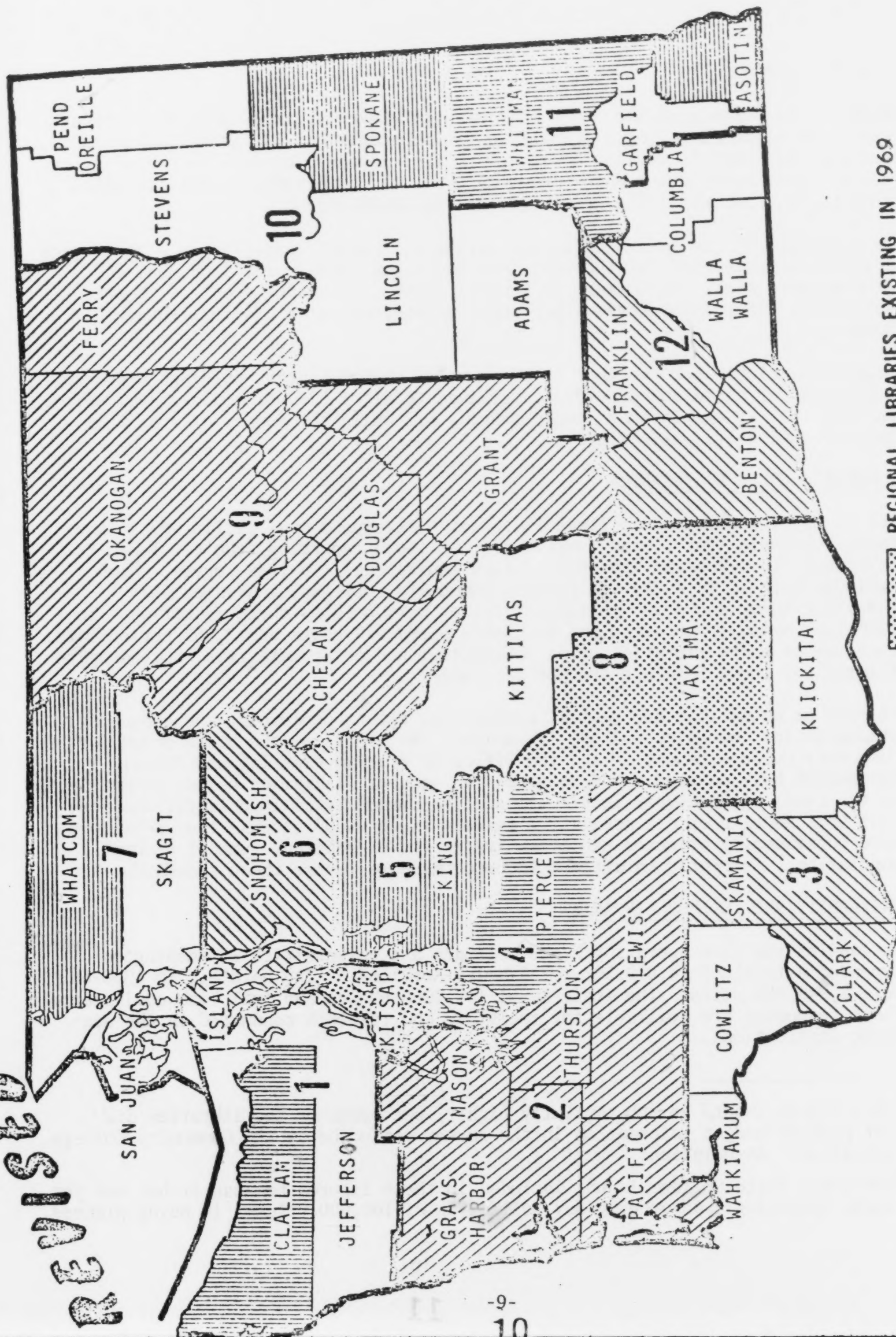
TABLE 2

<u>Proposed Area</u>	<u>Independent Libraries</u>
Pierce County*	Milton, Puyallup, and Tacoma.
King County*	Auburn, Enumclaw, Renton, and Seattle
Whatcom,* San Juan, and Skagit Counties	Bellingham, Ferndale, Lynden, Anacortes, Burlington, Concrete, LaConner, Mount Vernon, Sedro Woolley, Eastsound, and Friday Harbor.
Stevens, Spokane,* Pend Oreille, Lincoln, and Adams Counties	Ione, Metaline Falls, Newport, Chewelah, Colville, Kettle Falls, Springdale, Spokane, Davenport, Edwall, Harrington, Odessa, Reardan, Sprague, Wilbur, Othello, and Ritzville.
Whitman,* Garfield and Asotin*	Asotin, Pomeroy, and Pullman.
Clallam* and Jefferson Counties	Port Angeles and Port Townsend.

*Served by county library districts.

REVISED

REGIONAL PLAN FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT



REGIONAL LIBRARIES EXISTING IN 1969

COUNTY LIBRARIES EXISTING IN 1969

REGIONAL / INTER-COUNTY LIBRARIES EXISTING IN 1969

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Most of the schools in the State of Washington have libraries that function as essential elements in their overall education programs. In recent years the tendency has been to develop learning resource centers, because of the altering educational techniques and the numerous types of educational materials, other than books, made available by changes in the technology.

As noted above, the last substantial survey of school libraries was made in 1968. Information collected for the year 1966 indicated that over \$4,000,000, including over a million dollars in federal grants, was being spent on school libraries. This constituted a per pupil expenditure of \$5.94 for library purposes.

Figures available for the year 1965 show that school library holdings averaged 8.5 books per child and provided a combined total of 575,668 audio-visual units. In 1961 the average in books per child was 6.2 while the number of available audio-visual units was 289,848.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES

The twenty-two community college libraries will expend over \$1,715,000 in the 1969-71 biennium for library services.¹ Of those reporting, the total professional library staff was 68 full time equivalents. A 1965 survey, which excludes both Walla Walla and Edmonds Community Colleges, indicated that 246,132 volumes and 5,206 periodical titles were held by these libraries. In 1969 the community colleges had available 5,299,914 books and 7,167 periodicals. Each one of these libraries holds substantial non-print materials, but accurate figures for these holdings are not available.

It must be noted that substantial controversy exists concerning the budgeting standards for community college libraries. The staffs of the State Board for Community College Education and the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management have devised a budget model for academic libraries based, primarily, on the needs of four-year institutions. The community college librarians feel that this model does not adequately reflect their needs because they service a more vocationally oriented education system and a different type of student population. Currently an attempt is being made to revise these standards.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

In 1964-65 the five operating state colleges and universities in Washington expended a total of \$4,019,502 for library services.² The holdings in 1968-69 were 2,949,690 units. The staff level for 1968-69 was 586 full time equivalents. These resources are available for the study and research conducted in the academic institutions.

¹This figure should be substantially higher, but seven of the libraries did not provide budget information in the survey conducted by the Community College Librarians' Association.

²Evergreen State College is not included in these figures because it has not yet begun operating. An opening day collection of 100,000 volumes is being planned.

In March, 1970, a new budgeting model was devised for college and university libraries.¹ Mention should be made of the fact that, when this formula is applied, staff levels are 241 FTE's below requirements and holdings are 1,377,939 units below the levels suggested in the formulas. (For more details regarding these formulas see Appendix C.)

SPECIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

Numerous libraries exist throughout the State for the provision of special services to business and government. No complete data are available concerning these libraries, though a survey is currently being compiled. A list of these libraries, by type, is contained in Table 3.

TABLE 3

SPECIAL LIBRARIES - 1969

Business	28	U.S. Government	16
Medical	9	State Government	5
County Law	39	Other	4
Historical and Museum	5		

LIBRARY FINANCES

Libraries in the State are financed in two ways: (1) by the levy of millage or (2) by direct appropriation by controlling legislative agencies. In the case of county and intercounty library districts, authorization is provided for a maximum of two mills levied by the county commission (RCW 27.12.050). (An Attorney General's Opinion, reprinted in Appendix D, indicates that the amount of the levy is based on the budget prepared by the library trustees and may not be altered by the County Commission.) In addition, special levies are available for both operating and capital purposes. Some use has been made of these levies for capital construction projects but no special operating levies have been attempted. Through a combination of these various sources, in excess of \$25,000,000 is spent annually by public agencies for library services in Washington.

Even though the above figures indicate a substantial commitment to libraries by the State's taxpayers, the financial problems of Washington libraries are becoming acute. Increasing demands for services, combined with increasing operating costs, have pressured libraries severely. For example, increasing costs of periodicals are illustrated in Table 4, on the following page.

¹A Model Budget Analysis System for Libraries. Office of Interinstitutional Business Studies, March, 1970.

TABLE 4
COMPARISON OF THE COSTS OF
SELECTED PERIODICALS

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>% of Increase</u>
American Economic Review	\$ 6.00	\$10.00	66%
Business Week	6.00	10.00	66%
Exceptional Children	4.00	10.00	150%
Geographical Review	7.50	9.50	26%
Geriatrics	8.00	21.00	165%
Journal of Political Economy	6.00	10.00	66%
Public Utilities (Fortnightly)	15.00	25.00	66%

In 1965 the University of Washington Library, for example, had to increase its budget by \$10,000 to renew its 1964 subscriptions. Substantial increases also have occurred in the cost of books, other library materials, and personnel.

In addition, while the State's population has increased by 89 per cent since 1940, the use of library materials has increased by 167 per cent. Like other State agencies, libraries have suffered a curtailment of their operations because their support is linked to a tax structure that is unresponsive to growth.

These financial problems are further complicated by the existence of unequal levels of support among libraries. Table 5 illustrates these inequities.

TABLE 5
OPERATING BUDGET RANGES BY SIZE
OF LIBRARY POPULATION, 1969

<u>Size</u>	<u>Budget</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Over 100,000	\$3,304,794	\$ 234,014
25,001-100,000	253,830	83,866
5,001- 25,000	104,086	15,929
Under 5,000	22,328	107

Total assessed valuations by library region range from a high of \$427,383,904 (Timberline Regional) to a low of \$104,270,246 (Asotin and Whitman Counties).

Table 6 shows salary ranges for head librarians in public libraries and illustrates a further inequity in library finances.

TABLE 6
RANGES FOR HEAD LIBRARIAN MONTHLY
SALARIES BY SIZE OF LIBRARY POPULATION

<u>Size</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Over 100,000	\$1,298	\$ 835
25,001-100,000	1,250	725
5,001- 25,000	1,050	375
Under 5,000	504	20*

*Short work week

By way of contrast, salaries in the Washington State Library range from a low of \$672 per month for a Librarian I to \$1,782 per month for an associate librarian for research and planning.

STATEWIDE LIBRARY PLANNING

In an attempt to overcome some of the inequities indicated above and to provide better service to all parts of the State, the State Library has adopted and attempted to implement a statewide plan for regional libraries. The plan has been alluded to earlier in this report. Even though the State Library has concentrated its library development resources on the completion of the plan, it remains unfinished. Only three of the twelve proposed regions have been completed, though parts of the others do have some consolidated services. Nevertheless, as a recent federal report stated:

It has taken the State Library 26 years to succeed in establishing two regional library systems. At that rate of development, using the demonstration approach described in the State plan, many years will pass before standard library service will be provided to all of the State.¹

LIBRARY NETWORKING

One method of providing better service is for the various libraries to share their resources. Interlibrary loan services are provided to all libraries by

¹Jules Mersel, et al. An Overview of the Library Services and Construction Act--Title 1, Santa Monica: System Development Corporation; March, 1969, p. 310. In the interests of fairness, it must be made clear that more than two districts exist, though none of them constitutes a complete district under the 1950 plan.

the State Library. Further, the university and college libraries operate their own interlibrary loan system. No such system exists among community college or school libraries, except in instances where teaching materials are exchanged through the offices of intermediate districts. In addition, subscribing libraries have access to resources throughout the Northwest through the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center, housed at the University of Washington. Costs, barriers caused by time lags, and restrictions on who may receive these services limit the overall effectiveness of inter-library loan systems.

Other forms of library interconnection are being contemplated for Washington. The State Library has developed "A Proposed Library Network for Washington State" which contemplates using advanced electronic technology to bring all library resources in the State into a system for the rapid interchange of information and materials. A proposal for a "Mini-Network" to exchange information between the Richland Graduate Center and the Washington State University Library is scheduled for implementation sometime after 1971. (See Appendix E for an outline of this proposal.)

The types of library interconnection contemplated in these plans have several potential benefits. First, and most important, they can provide improved service for all library patrons in the State by making available to them the resources of hundreds of libraries. Second, such systems can help limit the costs libraries must now meet by eliminating or reducing the need for duplicate purchasing and extensive duplicate cataloging. Finally, such systems of interconnection can help provide much needed data for the management of the State's library systems.

BARRIERS TO LIBRARY SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

There are several reasons why the systems mentioned above have not been implemented. One of the foremost is financial; however, this is only a part of the problem. Local libraries have been reluctant to join in regional plans because of a concern for their own prerogatives and because of a fear that such arrangements will not truly benefit their readers. Where initiatives aimed at the establishment of regional libraries have failed, there also has been a reluctance to increase property taxes and a competition between special districts for available millages. Some of the large independent libraries have been suspicious of such arrangements because they feel that they will have to carry the burden of smaller libraries without receiving any benefits.

Traditionally school libraries have viewed their role as one of direct service to an educational program and, thus, have not involved themselves in community library development. School libraries have substantial resources that could be utilized for the benefit of the general public and for the expansion of statewide library services. University libraries have exhibited a reluctance to become deeply involved in such programs because, as was stated earlier in this report, they are already below the minimum standards required for service to their institutions. In addition, special libraries, which serve the needs of businesses or have other specialized functions, are reluctant to engage in extensive networking because of the nature of their job. Nevertheless, the absence of any of these libraries from a statewide network would constitute a serious omission.

Even though there are serious barriers to the development of a successful statewide system of library services, the present inequities should not be allowed to continue. The quality of service in many areas of the state is minimal and some 153,062 people had no library service whatever available to them in 1969. In order to overcome these problems, the State Library Commission supported by the Washington Library Association, has attempted three routes to the development of better library service.

First, the Commission has attempted to implement the plan of regional libraries alluded to previously in this report. The technique in this effort has been to show library patrons the usefulness of the regional approach through demonstration projects conducted in various regions of the State. In a number of areas this approach has been successful; however, it has not generated what may be called an overall, statewide regional library system.

The second approach has been to attempt to improve library funding through a system of state grants-in-aid. Twenty-one other states provide substantial grants-in-aid for local library development. In total, these states provided \$49,874,125 in aid during the last biennium served. (See Appendix F for a list of these programs.) During the 1969 legislative session, a request was made for over \$13 million for operation, establishment, and construction grants-in-aid for public libraries in Washington. The request was unsuccessful. (See Appendix G for a copy of this request.)

A third method attempted by the State Library has been the development of telecommunications and other media transmission between libraries in order to facilitate the exchange of materials for library users and the information needed for the management of the state's public libraries. Some of this planning has been discussed above.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Proposals for the further expansion of experimental telecommunications systems and the development of the grants-in-aid program are included in the preliminary budget of the Washington State Library as submitted to the Governor for the 1971-73 biennium. Whether or not these requests for funding will be successful will be determined by the Governor and the 1971 Legislature. Nevertheless, until a strong base of library organization is provided, state networking will be uneven in its development because strong library systems will be forced to supply their services to weak ones. Further, grants-in-aid programs can only meet with partial success because small libraries, with small tax bases and serving limited populations, will never be able to provide the extensive library services needed by their patrons. Consequently, the first step towards successful library development in the State of Washington is the provision of a statewide system of regional libraries.

Such a state system will be difficult to develop and numerous problems arise when considering the size and extent of library districts, the types of funding for their support, the procedures for the transfer of equipment and facilities from local authorities to a regional library system, and the methods of selecting local library boards of advisors and trustees. However, since the demonstration procedure has failed to provide the necessary organ-

izational base for Washington Public Libraries, only the State Legislature has the power to make this necessary reform. Legislation outlining a method whereby the Washington State Legislature can effect this reform, by mandating a system of regional libraries, is contained in Appendix H. This legislative proposal calls for extensive studies of the problems outlined in this report and mandates the development of a regional library system for enactment by the 1973 session of the Washington Legislature. The Subcommittee recommends:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1

That the State Legislature mandate a system of no more than 12 regional libraries, including all areas not now receiving library service; provided that, library service nowhere will be reduced. And that such a system be enacted by the 43rd session of the Legislature following extensive study and submission of a plan by the Washington State Library Commission and that the Commission report its findings to the Joint Committee on Education and other appropriate committees prior to the 1973 Legislature.

Once a firm base for planning regional libraries is established, it will be possible to begin implementing plans for electronic and other forms of networking. Since this report recommends the enactment of such a regional system, serious attention must be given to networking as the next step towards the development of successful library service. Planning for this step has already begun. Therefore, the Subcommittee recommends:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 2

That the State Library Commission include in the report related to the development of a statewide system of regional libraries a study of a proposal for a statewide network for library information, including proposed experimental pilot programs in library networking and recommendations for the inclusion of university, college, community college, school, special, and private libraries in a state network for library services.

It will be difficult, if not impossible, to build an efficient and effective statewide library network on a base of weak libraries. Presently, many libraries in Washington are substantially below American Library Association standards. One method suggested as a technique to bring these libraries up to a level that will allow them to become contributing partners in a state network is a state sponsored system of library grants-in-aid. As indicated earlier in this report, such a system has been requested by the State Library in its 1971-73 biennial budget. The Subcommittee has not examined the details of this request, but does believe that some program of state grants-in-aid should be instituted. Consequently, the Subcommittee recommends:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3

That the 1971 session of the Washington State Legislature institute a state system of grants-in-aid for library operation, establishment, and construction.

When the statewide system for libraries is established, all tax supported libraries should contribute to it and receive its benefits. The university, college, community college, and school libraries each have resources that could be made available to anyone in the State who seeks knowledge. Substantial doubt exists concerning the ability of some of these libraries to meet the needs of their own institutions; nevertheless, they should be included in the network. The Subcommittee recommends:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 4

That the Council on Higher Education and the State Board of Community College Education in cooperation with the Joint Committee on Higher Education, conduct a study and make appropriate recommendations by 1973 for the inclusion of the libraries of the universities, colleges, and community colleges in a state network for library services.

School libraries should not only participate in networking, their resources should be made available for use in their immediate communities. In most communities this is not now being done. The school libraries, with few exceptions, have not made their resources available for general public use through community programs or through cooperation with local public libraries. This results from local recalcitrance, a narrow view about what a school library should be, and a lack of available funding for such programs. Both state and local initiatives are required if these resources are not to be lost to the general public. The Subcommittee recommends:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5

The school boards of directors reassess library programs with a view towards making school library resources available to their respective communities in cooperation with local public libraries. And that, in cooperation with the State Library Commission, the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction implement altered standards and rules and regulations for library programs and construction so as to assist in making school libraries available for community use.

For decades, the entire thrust of library development has been aimed at the establishment of library services in rural areas. This effort has been valuable and should not cease. Nevertheless, the real challenges to libraries in the future will be urban and suburban rather than rural. All of the complex problems of urban life affect the operation of libraries. Libraries can become community centers and alternative sources of learning for minds not satisfied with the resources of the schools or for those who have rejected the normal educational institutions. Libraries can reach out to the minority and the alienated and provide services that can enhance these citizens' chances for successful participation in city life. Libraries face and will face a host of social problems that will require increased and special initiatives

if they are to provide truly equal opportunities to all of the citizens. In the main, libraries serve a middle class clientele. They will have to expand this clientele if they are to remain meaningful institutions serving a valued function. Because of the nature of these problems, the libraries will have to take the initiative in seeking out the aged, infirmed, incarcerated, alienated, alien, and minority citizens who need their services. The Subcommittee recommends:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6

That legislation mandating a statewide system of regional libraries include the request for a study of proposals guaranteeing or providing an equitable library service to all segments of the population, in particular minority groups, the disadvantaged, the aged, the handicapped, and the young.

While conducting this study, the Subcommittee discovered a severe dearth of information in two areas of concern. Reliable statistics and program information were not available for either school libraries or special libraries. The Subcommittee recommends:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7

The State Office of Public Instruction and the Pacific Northwest Special Library Association gather information about their libraries related to staffing, holdings, populations, programs, and the potential for network cooperation, and that these findings be made available to the Joint Committee on Education and the Washington State Library Commission prior to the 1973 session of the Legislature.

While studying the related problems of educational television and libraries, this Subcommittee has discovered a growing concern about the need for in-depth studies aimed at the development of a statewide network for the communication of all types of information. Partial systems for the communication of information exist in the areas of educational television, telephone, micro-wave networking, law enforcement, and data processing. However, no overall coordination of these communication resources is now taking place. Nevertheless, a study of such a system exceeds the scope of the Subcommittee's study and the extent of the Subcommittee mandate. Therefore, the Subcommittee recommends:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8

That the Department of General Administration be directed by resolution to review the possibility of developing a coordinated system for communications within the State of Washington, including the development of a telecommunication network and report its findings to a subsequent session of the Legislature. (A draft of a proposed resolution achieving this purpose is attached to this report as Appendix I.)

INTRODUCTION

The American Library Association Standards for Library Functions at the State Level clearly recommends the establishment of an official relationship between the state library agency and institutional libraries. Library resources of the state can thus be made available to support institution programs for treatment and rehabilitation.

Such a program, based upon cooperation between the Washington State Department of Institutions and the Washington State Library, is now in the fifth year of an initial six-year program. The cooperative program to serve the staff and residents of the various institutions was started July 1, 1965 and is on the way to realizing the goal of good library service.

Cooperative arrangements between public libraries and institutions have been made to meet the library needs of residents.

1. BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW AND STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

In 1964, as a result of discussions between Dr. Garrett Heyns, then Director of Institutions, and Miss Maryan Reynolds, State Librarian, the State Library made a thorough study of existing institutional library resources and various possible ways of developing good library service for state institutions. As a result of the study and in accord with recommendations by the Department of Institutions, State Library Commission, Central Budget Agency and the Governor, the Legislature approved a cooperative library program, administered by the State Library, to serve the needs of the staff and residents of the various state institutions. The plan, to achieve a high standard of service as economically as possible, required close cooperation between the two departments and each of the individual institutions. It proposed a period of three biennia for establishing the program to allow sufficient time for evaluating and improving as it developed. The plan emphasizes the following areas:

1. Professional direction for the program with qualified librarians and clerical assistants.
2. Service to residents in those institutions in areas having good public library service.
3. Professional publications for professional and research staff in the various institutions.
4. Refinement and improvement of information services from the State Library and rapid exchange of reference and research materials between institutions.

The objective is to provide good library service to both staff and residents of institutions. The concept is quite simple: the State Library would provide professional staff and the budget to acquire library books, periodicals and

operating supplies; the Department of Institutions would provide space for the library as well as heat, lights, etc. This is a very simple statement of a plan which is complex but effective.

The State Library has established branch libraries in the larger institutions to serve residents and staff. Branch librarians and their assistants are members of the State Library staff and work directly with staff members and residents of the institutions concerned. Working collections of books and journals for the staffs are located in the various branch libraries, while the headquarters library provides the main collection of materials of all types together with centralized supportive services such as acquisition, cataloging, processing, interlibrary loan, reference, etc.

The State Library contracts with various local public libraries to provide public library service to institutionalized residents wherever practical. The institutional library becomes in effect a branch of the local library. Remote or small institutional facilities receive either bookmobile, deposit or mail service as would other similar communities located within the public library's service area. This arrangement makes it possible for residents to both have access to large book collections as well as to provide another link with the communities in which they are located.

The branch librarians stationed at the institutions coordinate the programs of the State Library, the contracting public library and the school library in providing services to support the care, treatment, rehabilitation, research and training programs of the institutions for which they are responsible. Specific headquarters librarians are assigned to the institutional library program and provide reference, consultative and administrative services.

II. 1964 SURVEY OF INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

The 1964 Survey reported only a few institutions as having anything resembling library service. The study indicated that the library needs of the resident populations in our institutions were not so very different from those

of the general public. The goals are the same for citizens whether they are institutionalized or not. The resident of an institution needs library service for both education and pleasure and has the right to expect, as an integral part of rehabilitation, the encouragement and stimulation of a desire for knowledge.

It was evident that good library service could contribute to the welfare and rehabilitation of all residents and strengthen the programs of the institution by supporting the continuing education of the staff, their research and their development of improved methods of care for the residents. This service would require a wide range of materials, including books, periodicals, films, talking books, tapes and so on.

III. PROGRESS REPORT

The program which began in July 1965 should be nearing the goal of standard library service for all staff and residents by the close of its sixth year, June 30, 1971. The program involves cooperation at various levels of government -- city, county, state, national -- and is designed to achieve the highest level of service at the most reasonable possible cost.

Cooperative arrangements between public libraries, the State Library and individual institutions to meet the library needs of residents have been encouraged, and 32 contracts for service have been arranged with 14 public library systems. Services are now provided to the various adult correctional facilities, honor camps, mental hospitals, veterans homes, a juvenile diagnostic center, youth camps, group homes, schools for the retarded, the deaf, the blind, a center for the study and treatment of children, a community center for adults and children. The institutional library service pattern and collections are designed to meet the needs of the various types of institutions.

School library service, usually provided through local school districts and administered by the Department of Public Instruction with State Handicapped

funds, is a vital element in the total library resources available to institutions. What has actually been done so far varies considerably from institution to institution according to their individual programs. With the appointment of Dr. G. Newton Buker as Supervisor of Institutional Education Programs, even greater progress will be achieved.

IV. THE FOUR-POINT SERVICE PLAN

Following is a summary taken point by point of progress to date:

1. Professional direction for the program with trained librarians and clerical assistants. Services and operations of the many, varied institutional branches have to a considerable degree been patterned after the branch library-central headquarters system concept of service.

Professional librarians and clerical assistants are assigned to provide library service in the large institutions. In a few cases it has been necessary, because of the difficulty in recruiting librarians, to assign supervision of a branch to clerical personnel; however, they are very closely directed by professional librarians who visit the branches at frequent intervals.

Professional librarians based at the State Library administer the program and provide extensive operational and field services. These services are provided not only to the regular library branches but also to the small, remote institutional facilities.

All librarians and clericals receive training and orientation and will be involved in continuing training sessions. The education and training specialist on the State Library staff is in the process of establishing a regular program of workshops and seminars.

2. Immediate service to residents in those institutions located in areas having good public library service and a beginning of service in institutions where no opportunity for extended public library service exists.

Outstanding cooperation by the public libraries of the state has made it possible to contract for library service to residents in all institutions. At present, 14 public libraries are serving 33 institutions; the arrangements were completed much earlier than was originally anticipated.

Even before completion of the new Women's Correction Center, the Pierce County Library has offered to contract for service.

A successful pilot project is under way with the King County Library System providing extended services to both staff and residents of Fircrest School, Echo Glen Children's Center and Woodinville Group Home.

The excellent response of the public libraries has made it possible to contract for service to every institution which could make good use of such services, insuring live, usable collections. All types of services have been provided: school libraries have been supplemented by public library collections; whole collections have been provided; bookmobile service is given; or residents may go to the public library. Materials provided include hardbound books and paperbacks, magazines, records, films, pictures and various unconventional items such as puzzles and games for mentally retarded individuals.

3. Professional publications for staffs of the various institutions. In the health sciences field alone, approximately 22,500 volumes are available in the library system. This puts the State Library second in the Northwest only to the medical school collections of the University of Washington and the University of Oregon. These volumes are only part of the entire State Library collection which numbers over 740,000 items in all subject areas. There are over 210,000 volumes, 390,000 government documents (federal and state), plus periodicals, microfilms, etc.

Staff in various institutions currently receive 972 periodical subscriptions in addition to having access to the 1,666 received by the State Library.

4. Refinement and improvement of information services from the State Library and rapid exchange of reference and research materials between institutions. A variety of steps have been taken in this regard:

- a. Procedures have been established which enable us to accommodate requests more rapidly. A SCAN call to the State Library receives immediate attention and when necessary the response is relayed back via SCAN. Mail requests are answered the same day as received if at all possible. In emergencies, all possible haste is made to respond regardless of established routines.
- b. The holdings of the various institutional branch libraries are now recorded at the State Library. Requests can readily be directed to the proper location for rapid servicing.
- c. The State Library has made special arrangements with the University of Washington Health Sciences Library to expedite loans to the institutional branches.
- d. Three publications are distributed regularly to inform institutions personnel of material of interest to them:
 - (1) Monthly List, New Materials of Interest to the Department of Institutions and the Department of Health. Published monthly and widely distributed.
 - (2) Washington State Publications. Published monthly by the Documents Section of the State Library and widely distributed.
 - (3) Bibliographies on subjects of interest to institutions. Some of these are produced in response to a specific subject, and others in anticipation of demand in special subject fields. Published as prepared and widely distributed.

FUTURE PROGRAMS

The foregoing review indicates that we have made good progress toward goals set forth for the Institutional Library Services program. Collection development must be continuous. In the short period of time service has been under way a relatively satisfactory level has been achieved. With the information explosion and rapid development of new techniques for treatment, it is urgent that we keep moving ahead.

Plans for the future call for an examination of the following possible services to further augment what has been done to date:

1. Union book catalogs
2. Union serials lists
3. Library network system
4. Audio-visual services
5. Paperback book program
6. Librarians, bibliotherapy and therapeutic team involvement

STATE LIBRARY CONTRACTS WITH PUBLIC LIBRARIES

FOR EXTENDED SERVICES TO INSTITUTIONS

NAME OF LIBRARY	CONTRACTING WITH
Clallam County Library Port Angeles	Clearwater Honor Camp, Forks Fort Worden School, Port Townsend
Fort Vancouver Regional Library Vancouver	State School for the Deaf, Vancouver State School for the Blind, Vancouver Larch Mountain Honor Camp, Yacolt Washougal Honor Camp, Washougal
King County Library Seattle	Fircrest School, Seattle Echo Glen Children's Center, Snoqualmie Woodinville Group Home, Woodinville
Kitsap Regional Library Bremerton	Washington Veterans' Home, Retsil
Mid-Columbia Regional Library Kennewick	Washington State Penitentiary, Walla Walla
North Central Regional Library Wenatchee	Okanogan Honor Camp, Loomis Canyon View Group Home, East Wenatchee
Pierce County Library Tacoma	Rainier School, Buckley Western State Hospital, Tacoma Washington Soldiers Home & Colony, Orting Oakridge Group Home, Tacoma Child Study & Treatment Center, Tacoma Washington Institution for Women, Purdy
Seattle Public Library Seattle	State School for the Blind, Vancouver
Sno-Isle Regional Library Marysville	Washington State Reformatory, Monroe Indian Ridge Youth Camp, Arlington
Spokane County Library Spokane	Lakeland Village, Medical Lake Eastern State Hospital, Medical Lake Spruce Canyon Youth Camp, Colville
Tacoma Public Library Tacoma	Cascadia Juvenile RD Center, Tacoma (inc. Pioneer Group Home)
Timberland Regional Library Olympia	Washington Corrections Center, Shelton Cedar Creek Youth Camp, Little Rock Green Hill School, Chehalis Maple Lane School, Centralia Mission Creek Youth Forest Camp, Belfair Naselle Youth Camp, Naselle
Whatcom County Library Bellingham	Northern State Hospital, Sedro Woolley
Yakima Valley Regional Library Yakima	Yakima Valley School, Selah

State Library Contracts with Public Libraries, continued:

NAME OF LIBRARY	CONTRACTING WITH
Served directly by the State Library	<u>Child Guidance Centers:</u> Bremerton CGC, Bremerton Columbia Basin CGC, Ephrata Everett CGC N. Cent. Washington CGC, Wenatchee Okanogan Valley CGC, Omak Tri-City CGC, Kennewick Twin-City CGC, Chehalis Yakima CGC, Yakima Olympic Center, Bremerton

Washington State Library
Institutional Library Services
Olympia, Washington

11.

I N S T I T U T I O N A L P E R S O N N E L

WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY:

Headquarters Staff

Keith G. Clement, Library Consultant
Georgia R. Trammell, Research Librarian
Mildred S. Roberts, Reference Librarian
Mary L. Rutledge, Secretary

Cascadia Juvenile RD Center, Tacoma . . .	Mrs. Karen Davis
Eastern State Hospital, Medical Lake . .	Lynn Red, Librarian
	Mrs. Belva Carter
Lakeland Village, Medical Lake	Mrs. Edith Chapman
Northern State Hospital, Sedro Woolley .	Mrs. Lois Hinseth, Librarian
	Mrs. Lois Brevik
	Mrs. Carol Parker
Rainier School, Buckley	Mrs. Verda Bialac, Librarian
	Mrs. Helen Whitehouse
Washington Corrections Center, Shelton .	Mrs. Shirley Beelik, Librarian
	Mrs. Joyce Anderson
Washington State Penitentiary, Walla Walla	Larry Uribe
Western State Hospital, Tacoma	Mrs. Lethene Parks, Librarian
	Mrs. Justina Costales, Librarian
	Mrs. Tekla Holt
	Mrs. Margaret Thornton
	Mrs. Calma Reiser

SCHOOL LIBRARY PERSONNEL IN INSTITUTIONS:

Echo Glen Children's Center, Snoqualmie .	Mrs. Lori Haugan
Fort Worden School, Port Townsend	Joan King
Green Hill School, Chehalis	Louise Regelin
Maple Lane School, Centralia	Eldon Lonborg
Rainier School, Buckley	Al Gray (Title I)
	Barbara Hampton
	Robertta Werner

INSTITUTION STAFF MEMBERS ASSIGNED TO LIBRARY:

Echo Glen Children's Center, Snoqualmie .	Mrs. Marge Staggs (King Co Lib)
Fircrest School, Seattle	Marjorie McKillop (Honorarium)
	Mrs. Alice Owsley (King Co Lib)
Fort Worden School, Port Townsend	Mrs. Pauline Scott
Green Hill School, Chehalis	Mrs. Vernetta Smith
Lakeland Village School, Medical Lake . .	Lois Stewart
Maple Lane School, Centralia	Bonnie Renner
Olympic Center, Bremerton	Mrs. Helen Downs
School for the Blind, Vancouver	Mrs. Josephine Pohl
School for the Deaf, Vancouver	Mrs. Dorothy McGill
State Penitentiary, Walla Walla	Gerald Wickman
State Reformatory, Monroe	Donald Bonamy
Washington Veterans Home, Retsil	Mrs. Crete Calvin
Yakima Valley School, Selah	Mrs. Fern Farris

Maryan E. Reynolds, State Librarian
Gene N. Bismuti, Chief, Reader Services

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF WASHINGTON BY SIZE OF POPULATION
SERVED IN 1969

<u>City, Town, County and Regional Libraries</u>	<u>Population Served</u>	<u>City, Town, County and Regional Libraries</u>	<u>Population Served</u>
<u>OVER 100,000 POP.</u>		<u>UNDER 5,000 POP.</u>	
Fort Vancouver Regional.	127,727	Asotin.	745
King County.	472,630	Brewster.	1,157
Kitsap Regional.	102,800	Burlington.	3,185
North Central Regional.	124,259	Castle Rock.	1,490
Pierce County.	203,774	Cathlamet.	660
Seattle.	591,000	Chewelah.	1,535
Sno-Isle Regional.	220,655	Cle Elum.	1,800
Spokane City.	188,500	Colville.	3,770
Spokane County.	105,892	Concrete.	700
Tacoma.	161,000	Davenport.	1,460
Timberland Regional.	205,888	Dayton.	3,100
Yakima Valley Regional.	148,745	*Fastsound.	1,000
Totals.	2,652,870	*Edwall.	125
		Enumclaw.	4,135
		Ferndale.	2,100
<u>25,001-100,000 POP.</u>		*Friday Harbor.	780
Bellingham.	38,000	Goldendale.	2,860
Everett.	57,172	Harrington.	600
Longview.	29,550	Kalama.	1,215
Mid-Columbia Regional.	71,720	Kettle Falls.	920
Renton.	26,400	LaConner.	675
Richland.	28,900	Lynden.	2,950
Walla Walla.	26,500	*Metalines.	710
Whatcom County.	43,530	Milton.	2,800
Totals.	321,772	Odessa.	1,250
		Othello.	3,962
<u>5,001-25,000 POP.</u>		Pomeroy.	2,200
Anacortes.	9,120	Prosser.	3,075
Asotin County.	14,055	Reardan.	359
Auburn.	21,300	Ritzville.	1,800
Camas.	6,075	Sedro Woolley.	4,140
Chehalis.	5,565	Selah.	3,300
Clallam County.	17,375	Snohomish.	4,990
Ellensburg.	13,800	Sprague.	520
Ephrata.	6,800	Springdale.	213
Kelso.	10,600	Tenino.	964
Mount Vernon.	8,500	Waitsburg.	1,070
Pasco.	17,000	White Salmon.	1,565
Port Angeles.	16,125	Wilbur.	1,007
Port Townsend.	5,425	Grandview.	3,800
Pullman.	20,500	Totals.	74,687
Puyallup.	15,000	<u>GRAND TOTAL FOR STATE.</u>	<u>3,264,268</u>
Shelton.	6,450		
Toppenish.	6,000		
Whitman County.	15,249		
Totals.	214,939		

*Club Library

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APPENDIX C

TABLE A

APPLICATION OF THE LIBRARY RESOURCES FORMULA 1968-69 **

	U. W.		W. S. U.	
-Basic Collection @ 85,000	(1)	85,000	(1)	85,000
-Per F.T.E. Faculty* @ 100	(1,510.1)	151,011	(781.73)	78,173
-Per F.T.E. Student @ 15	(26,980.0)	404,700	(11,861.5)	177,923
-Per Masters Field No Doctorate @ 6100	(10)	61,000	(27)	164,700
-Per Masters Field with Doctorate @ 3050	(46)	140,300	(29)	88,450
-Per Doctoral Field @ 24,500	(48)	<u>1,176,000</u>	(35)	<u>857,500</u>
Total Formula		2,019,091		1,451,746
Current Holdings		1,512,009		898,474
Percentage		<u>74.9%</u>		<u>61.9%</u>

	E. W. S. C.		C. W. S. C.		W. W. S. C.	
-Basic Collection @ 85,000	(1)	85,000	(1)	85,000	(1)	85,000
-Per F.T.E. Faculty* @ 100	(261.97)	26,197	(332.22)	33,222	(373.25)	37,325
-Per F.T.E. Student @ 15	(5367.5)	80,512	(6395.0)	95,925	(7267.4)	109,011
-Per Masters Field No Doctorate @ 6100	(11)	<u>67,100</u>	(10)	<u>61,000</u>	(15)	<u>91,500</u>
Total Formula		258,809		275,147		322,836
Current Holdings		167,644		168,306		203,257
Percentage		<u>64.8%</u>		<u>61.1%</u>		<u>63.0%</u>

*Includes ranked faculty only.

**These tables are taken from A Model Budget Analysis System for Libraries prepared for the State of Washington by the institutions of higher learning in conjunction with the Central Budget Agency.

TABLE B

APPLICATION OF THE RECOMMENDED STAFFING FORMULAS - 1968-69

	UW	WSU	EWSC	CHSC	WWS
I Public Services*					
Number of Weighted Users	50,561.0	18,799.0	7761.4	9480.1	10,517.2
Formula	+220	+220	+220	+220	+220
F.T.E. Formula Staff	230.0	85.45	35.30	43.09	47.80
.					
II Technical Processes*					
Ending Collection	1,512,009	898,474	167,644	168,306	205,829
Units Added in Year	101,844	65,311	10,274	32,840	29,880
Units Deleted in Year	3,672	1,954	1,754	6,639	1,996
Wtd. Units Processed	159,541	60,436	1,722	6,644.5	6,561
Wtd. Units Processed per F.T.E.	+896.0	+539.57	+93	+167.6	+176.3
F.T.E. Formula Staff	178.0	112.00	18.5	39.64	37.20
III Total Formula F.T.E.	408.00	197.45	53.80	82.73	85.00
Actual Staff F.T.E.	329.26	121.93	38.00	46.00	50.79
Percentage	80.7%	61.8%	70.6%	55.6%	60.0%

*Including proportionate share of library administration.

C O P Y

STATE OF WASHINGTON
Smith Troy
Attorney General

September 20, 1948

Honorable Carma R. Zimmerman
State Librarian
Temple of Justice
Olympia, Washington

Dear Madam:

You have requested our opinion concerning the annual tax levy of Rural County Library Districts and Inter-County Rural Library Districts regarding the respective powers of the Board of County Commissioners and the Board of Library Trustees in the determination of the amount of the levy. Specifically, you ask:

" . . . is the tax levy for Rural County Library Districts and Inter-County Rural Library Districts at the discretion of the Boards of Library Trustees, or is it subject to revision by Boards of County Commissioners?"

The statutory provision for the levy of taxes for rural county library districts is Section 11, chapter 75, Laws of 1947 (Rem. 1947 Supp. 8226-da), which section provides in part as follows:

" . . . After the Board of County Commissioners has declared a Rural County Library District established, it shall appoint a Board of Library Trustees as is provided in section 8 hereof and provide funds for the establishment and maintenance of library service for the district by making a tax levy on the property in the district of not more than two (2) mills per annum sufficient for the library service as is required by the budget submitted to the Board of County Commissioners by the Board of Library Trustees. Such levies shall be a part of the general tax roll and shall be collected as a part of the general taxes against the property in the district. . . .

"A Rural County Library District shall be a public corporation with such powers as are necessary to carry out its functions and for taxation purposes shall have the power vested in municipal corporations for such purposes."

With respect to inter-county rural library districts, section 7, chapter 75, Laws of 1947 (Rem. 1947 Supp. 8246-7), provides:

"Funds for the establishment and maintenance of the library service of the district shall be provided by the Board of County Commissioners of the respective

counties by means of an annual tax levy on the property in the district of not more than two (2) mills per annum. The tax levy in the several counties shall be at a uniform rate and shall be based on a budget to be compiled by the Board of Trustees of the inter-county rural library district and shall determine the uniform tax rate necessary and certify their determination to the respective Boards of County Commissioners."

The above quoted statutes make it clear that the county commissioners impose the actual levy for the districts, but it is likewise definite that the amount of the levy is to be based upon a budget submitted to the county commissioners by the respective boards of library trustees.

The question then comes into focus: In making the tax levy, may the County Commissioners revise the budget submitted by the library district?

A rural county library district, though not a municipal corporation, has been given the powers of a municipal corporation for the purposes of taxation. Section 8226-da, Supra. An inter-county rural library district is a municipal corporation (Sec. 10, chapter 75, Laws of 1947 (Rem. 1947 Supp. 8226-2), and as such has the inherent power of taxation.

We believe that the question is controlled by State ex. rel. Avers v. Byrne, 32 Wash. 264, 73 Pac. 394. In that case the statutes were found to impose upon the county commissioners the function of levying the taxes for the school districts of the county but that the amounts to be levied were to be based upon the annual report of the school directors as to their needs. The county commissioners had not levied the taxes requested by a school district of the county. Application was made for a writ of mandate to compel the board of county commissioners to levy a tax for the amount certified to them. The Supreme Court held that the school district was exercising its whole taxing function in determining the amount required and certifying the same to the county commissioners and that

"... the mere ministerial duty of making levy therefor devolves upon another."

It was held that a writ of mandamus should be issued to compel the levy of a tax sufficient to raise the sum as certified to the board.

In the instant case the library districts have been given the power to tax, but the procedure in imposing said tax is for a certification of the amount desired, by means of a budget, to the board of county commissioners who shall perform the final function--a ministerial function--of levying a tax. The library district exercises its taxing power when it certifies the budget to the county commissioners. In performing the function of making the levy for the library district the county commissioners have no power to revise or alter the determination of the taxing district as to its needs.

In answer to your question, the amount of the tax levy for rural county library districts and inter-county rural library districts lies in the discretion of their respective board of library trustees subject, of course, to the two mill limit, and the boards of county commissioners, because they perform only a ministerial duty in making the actual levy of the tax, have no power to revise said amount.

Very truly yours,

SMITH TROY
Attorney General

By C. John Newlands
Assistant Attorney General

September 20, 1948

We believe that the question is controlled by State ex rel. Evers v. Byrne, 32 Wash. 264, 73 Pac. 394. In that case the statutes were found to impose upon the county commissioners the function of levying the taxes for the school districts of the county but that the amounts to be levied were to be based upon the annual report of the school directors as to their needs. - The county commissioners had not levied the taxes requested by a school district of the county. Application was made for a writ of mandate to compel the board of county commissioners to levy a tax for the amount certified to them. The Supreme Court held that the school district was exercising its whole taxing function in determining the amount required and certifying the same to the county commissioners and that

"* * * the mere ministerial duty of making levy therefor devolves upon another."

It was held that a writ of mandamus should be issued to compel the levy of a tax sufficient to raise the sum as certified to the board.

In the instant case the library districts have been given the power to tax, but the procedure in imposing said tax is for a certification of the amount desired, by means of a budget, to the board of county commissioners who shall perform the final function--a ministerial function--of levying a tax. The library district exercises its taxing power when it certifies the budget to the county commissioners. In performing the function of making the levy for the library district the county commissioners have no power to revise or alter the determination of the taxing district as to its needs.

In answer to your question, the amount of the tax levy for rural county library districts and inter-county rural library districts lies in the discretion of their respective boards of library trustees subject, of course, to the two mill limit, and the boards of county commissioners, because they perform only a ministerial duty in making the actual levy of the tax, have no power to revise said amount.

Very truly yours,

S M I T H T R O Y
Attorney General

By
C. JOHN NEWLANDS
Assistant Attorney General

Mini-Network Proposal

January 12, 1970

Jerry Brong
Assistant Director
Audio-Visual Center
Washington State University

I. DATRAN System

The Dallas-based University Company recently announced the organization of a new wholly-owned subsidiary, Data Transmission Company, and disclosed that, within the near future, DATRAN intends to file an application with the Federal Communications Commission for the necessary legal authority to construct and operate a nation-wide public service data transmission system.

The proposed system, if approved as presently designed, would include 255 microwave stations and 10 district switching offices, and would initially offer service as a common carrier to customers in thirty-six major metropolitan areas across the nation. The total cost of the proposed system is estimated to be approximately \$375 million. The system has been designed for the single purpose of transmitting digital data - the language of computers and data processing equipment.

Officials of DATRAN, in a master piece of understatement, stated that the grant of authority by the FCC to construct such a system, would represent a major departure from existing communications policy and that the applications for FCC authority "would undoubtedly be under consideration by that agency for at least a year and possibly longer."

Construction of the system would begin as soon as legal authorization has been secured, and appropriate financing arranged, and completion of the system would be expected within four years thereafter.

The proposed system has been under development for over fifteen months by DATRAN's subsidiary, Microwave Transmission Company of Falls Church, Virginia. The system is being designed to provide door-to-door communication service in digital form, without the necessity of translating to and from analog (voice type) circuits.



DATRAN NATIONAL NETWORK

The map illustrates the microwave service network in Washington State. Key features include:

- Existing Microwave Service:** Represented by solid lines, showing established routes between cities like Bellingham, Seattle, Wenatchee, Ephrata, Moses Lake, Othello, Yakima, Richland, Pasco, Walla Walla, Pullman, and Spokane.
- Proposed Extensions:** Represented by dashed lines, indicating planned routes from Bellingham to Seattle, Seattle to Puyallup, Puyallup to Olympia, Olympia to Portland, and a route from Pullman to Spokane.
- Repeater Sites:** Indicated by square markers, located at strategic points along the service routes, such as Wenatchee, Ephrata, Moses Lake, Othello, Yakima, Richland, Pasco, Walla Walla, Pullman, and Spokane.

II. TWO-WAY Television Proposal for Washington State University

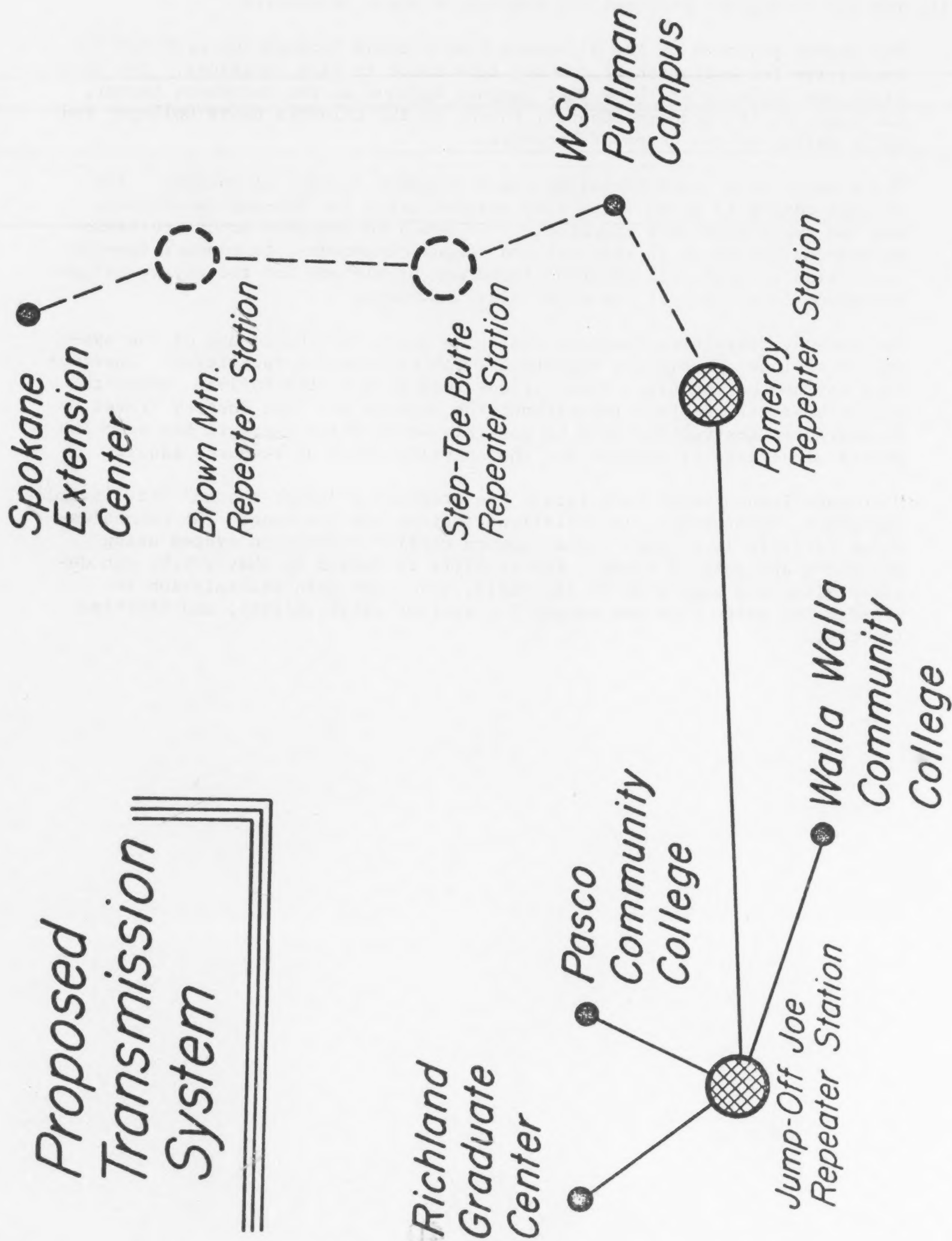
The system proposed by the Microwave Transmission Corporation provides for facilities for operation of two-way television in five locations. The locations are Pullman, at the W.S.U. campus; Spokane, at the Extension Center; Richland, at the Graduate Center; Pasco, at the Columbia Basin College; and Walla Walla, at the Corps of Engineers.

There would be a control station and a teaching station at Pullman. The Pullman campus is being wired with coaxial cable for two-way television, and the two systems are compatible. It would be possible to use portable television equipment in many Pullman campus classrooms, to conduct two-way television classes. In addition there are provisions for two-way television classroom facilities at the other four locations.

The two-way television instructional plan calls for shared use of the system so various schools and departments can utilize the facilities. Instruction may now be conducted from various locations at the Pullman campus to students at the remote sites without the expense and time lost by travel. Furthermore, instruction will be possible at location where it has been impractical because of expense and the unavailability of resource faculty.

Microwave Transmission Corporation has proposed a "total system" that includes equipment, maintenance, installation, testing and training. The communications facility is a conventional common carrier television system using microwave and coaxial cable. The facility is leased so that W.S.U. can develop alternate uses such as facsimile, voice and data transmission to broaden the usage base and expand the systems total utility, and minimize the cost.

Proposed Transmission System



III. Mini-Network concept--a demonstration project.

- A. Demonstration involving elements included in the September 1967 Becker & Hayes report, A Proposed Library Network for Washington State, which would allow for the further exploration of the network concept for Washington.
1. Potential elements
 - public libraries
 - special libraries
 - public school libraries
 - academic libraries
 - state library
 - institutional library
 2. Performance demonstration of selected services
 - voice communication for reference
 - facsimile
 - centralized catalog information
 - inter-library loan
 - management techniques
 - staff development techniques
 - financing
- B. Relationship with WSU proposed 2 way CCTV. The transmission capability of the proposed WSU system has signal carrying capacity beyond TV--available for use when not being used by TV and coordinated use during TV use hours. Shared use of facilities and shared costs.

Proposed area to be served by WSU 2-way CCTV system could provide interconnection to most elements needed for mini-network.

IV. Demonstration capabilities essential.

- A. Facsimile--use of facsimile has not been the most successful undertaking. In the mini-network this would be a prime demonstration element. High speed, high quality equipment not usable on normal voice grade phone circuits to be employed.
- Allows for an analysis of costs and uses plus demonstration of capabilities.
- B. Electronically transmitted--Cataloging data. Retrieval of machine stored bibliographic data for cataloging and limited reference. Use of MARC.
- C. Data exchanges--high speed data exchanges between computer systems. Circulation control systems.
- D. On-line reference--patron communicating directly with reference librarian or area center holding bibliographic files.
- E. Staff and mini-network meetings--by electronic communication.
- F. Shared staff development systems and training programs. Increased communication between libraries.

V. Elements to be interconnected in mini-network.

- A. Most desirable demonstration. Interconnection of UW and WSU libraries, State Library, Mid-Columbia Regional library, State Penitentiary, Battelle Library at Hanford, city library, and a school library system.
- B. Acceptable. Library components in Tri-Cities area, State Penitentiary, and large public library.

VI. Proposal for council

- A. As soon as geographic area to be covered by signal carrier is known ...
 - 1. Select general sites and mini-network elements to be interconnected.
 - 2. Identify and functionally define specific operations to be performed in and by mini-network.
 - 3. Explore costs and confirm that proposal is financially possible.
 - 4. Establish time line to be followed in implementing proposal.
 - 5. Make a go/no-go decision.
- B. If decision is to go ...
 - 1. Establish mini-network project steering committee composed of council member(s) and representatives from library elements to be served.
 - 2. Steering committee establish task forces with membership from the council, steering committee, and library elements to be served.
 - a. Participant identification. Specific agencies, divisions, etc.
 - b. Identify specific functions to be developed in light of participants needs and capabilities.
 - c. Design operating plan or management system for mini-network and define and establish cooperative efforts with other agencies using the signal carrier.
 - d. Establish financial system to support mini-network.
 - e. Identify hardware systems to be tried.
 - f. Identify areas for staff training and design training programs.
 - g. Working with all other task forces establish evaluational procedures for all phases of mini-network development and operation.

The above task forces would operate with consultation services from library consultants and personnel from the signal carrier and equipment manufacturers.

These task forces are small working groups that need time and personnel to carry out their assignments. Some of the labors would be voluntary but some should be paid for out of network development funds. The task forces should be provided with an operating budget.

- 3. Possible time frame.
 - a. Immediately--establish steering committee--steering committee establish task forces.
 - b. Immediately--open negotiations with signal carriers.
 - c. Immediately--establish contact with consultants.
 - d. May, 1970--identify & announce library elements to participate.

- e. Summer, 1970--Staff development (prior to mini-network start)
- f. October, 1970--Establish interconnection.
- g. October, 1970, to May, 1971--eight month mini-network trial. Constant evaluation & planning.
- h. April, 1971--decision on continuation of mini-network & modifications to be made.
- i. September, 1971--discontinue operation or institute changes. Possibly lead to full network.

Prior to and during operation of the mini-network three additional task forces may be placed into operation: network reference service, facsimile utilization, and machine cataloging data.

STATE GRANTS-IN-AID: SUMMARY, May, 1970

This summary list states where a significant effort is being made by the state to assist in financing of public libraries. There are 12 other states where some type of financial assistance is provided to local libraries:

Alabama	Maine	North Dakota
Alaska	Mississippi	Ohio
Delaware	New Hampshire	Oklahoma
Florida	New Mexico	West Virginia

Fifteen other states, in addition to Washington state, have appropriated no funds for local public library support, although eight of these have developed a program for use of state grants-in-aid, which has yet to be funded.

Arizona	Montana	Texas
Indiana	Nebraska	Utah
Iowa	Nevada	Vermont
Kansas	Oregon	Wisconsin
Louisiana	South Dakota	Wyoming

STATE GRANTS-IN-AID: SUMMARY, May, 1970

STATE	Year of Data	APPROPRIATION (Year)	TYPE OF PROGRAM
Arkansas	1968	\$ 320,000 (1966-67)	Establishment and continuing support
California	1969	1,251,616 (1969-70)	Per capita, system establishment and development
Colorado	1968	400,000 (1967-68)	Basic, continuation grants to individual libraries and to system area resource centers, in statewide reference and for systems programs
Connecticut	1969	666,000 (1969-70)	Per capita grants to be matched by local funds
Georgia	1970	3,351,570 (1969-70)	Materials, salary, travel for state paid local librarians
Hawaii		ALL LIBRARY SERVICE	IS STATE SUPPORTED
Idaho	1970	100,000 (1970-71)	Per capita grants, establishment, cooperative organization of services, innovative, education, construction
Illinois	1970	4,707,695 (1968-69)	Equalization, establishment of cooperative library systems, reference centers
Kentucky	1968	255,000 (1966-67)	To qualifying county libraries
Maryland	1970	2,552,487 (1968-69)	Per capita grants for systems, requiring 70% local matching. 50¢ per capita for building programs
Massachusetts	1970	2,550,721 (1968-69)	Direct grant in aid, systems development
Minnesota	1969	957,160 (1967-68)	Establishment, per capita support, special development, library materials

STATE GRANTS-IN-AID: SUMMARY, May, 1970

-2-

STATE	Year of Data	APPROPRIATION (Year)	TYPE OF PROGRAM
Missouri	1968	\$ 494,358 (1966-67)	Per capita, equalization, establishment; library support must be one mill to be eligible
New Jersey	1970	3,976,000 (1968-69)	Grants to encourage regional service
New York	1970	14,600,000 (1968-69)	Formation and support of library systems
North Carolina	1968	776,427 (1967-68)	For book purchases, professional salaries, film project, special services
Pennsylvania	1970	4,964,356 (1968-69)	To regional centers, district centers, local libraries
Rhode Island	1968	767,519 (1966-67)	Per capita to cities and towns; regional centers (public libraries and research centers); building construction
South Carolina	1968	478,519 (1967-68)	Supplementary support for county and regional libraries
Tennessee	1968	450,000 (1966-67)	Book purchases, operation of technical information centers, support for regional library centers, demonstrations, construction
Virginia	1969	352,896 (1968-69)	Regional, county, and municipal libraries

I. PURPOSE OF THE PRESENTATION

LIBRARIES ARE AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM WITH THE PUBLIC LIBRARY PLAYING A UNIQUE ROLE OF OFFERING OPEN ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PLEASURE TO EVERYONE FROM CHILDHOOD TO DEATH.

THE INFORMATION EXPLOSION HAS GIVEN LIBRARIES THE GREATEST CHALLENGE IN HISTORY, AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES HAVE MADE IT POSSIBLE TO MEET THESE CHALLENGES PROVIDED ALL LIBRARIES ARE ADEQUATELY FINANCED AND COOPERATE BEYOND INSTITUTIONAL AND JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES.

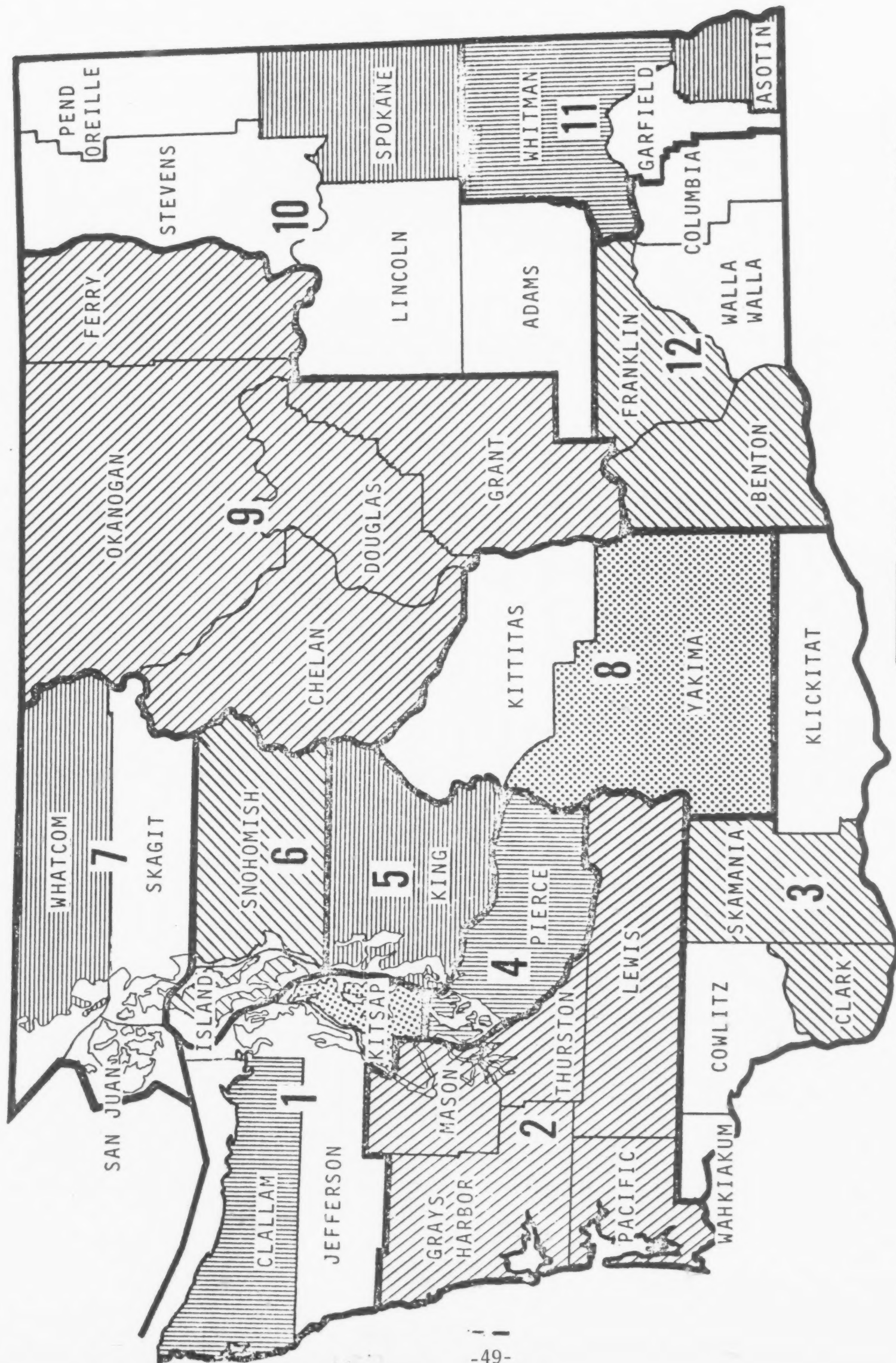
PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN WASHINGTON HAVE LED THE NATION IN DEVELOPING STRONG LIBRARY SYSTEMS WHICH HAD THE CAPACITY TO BRING GOOD LIBRARY SERVICE TO ALL CITIZENS. A CRISIS NOW FACES THIS PROGRAM. JUST AT THE TIME OF THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY, PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN WASHINGTON ARE FACED WITH THE FACT THAT THEIR BASE OF STRENGTH IS BEING ERODED, DUE TO POLICIES WHICH AFFECT THEIR FISCAL SUPPORT. AS OF 1967, OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES WERE LESS ABLE TO MEET NATIONAL STANDARDS THAN IN 1956. EACH YEAR LIBRARIES ARE FALLING FURTHER BEHIND IN ACQUIRING ADEQUATE MATERIALS, RATHER THAN MAKING UP FOR LOST GROUND. FACTUAL INFORMATION AS TO THE SITUATION AT THE CLOSE OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967 IS PRESENTED IN THE FOLLOWING CHARTS.

THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON SAY,

"IT IS THE POLICY OF THE STATE, AS PART OF ITS PROVISION FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION, TO PROMOTE THE ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE THROUGHOUT ITS VARIOUS SUBDIVISIONS." (RCW 27.12.025)

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND THE WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION ARE CONVINCED THE STATE MUST RECOGNIZE ITS RESPONSIBILITIES FOR LIBRARIES WITH A PROGRAM OF FISCAL SUPPORT, AS IT NOW DOES FOR ALL OTHER SEGMENTS OF THE EDUCATION PROGRAM. A REQUEST FOR STATE ASSISTANCE TO ALLEVIATE THE PROBLEM HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND IS INCLUDED IN THE STATE LIBRARY BUDGET. THE REQUEST HAS BEEN BASED PRIMARILY ON THE LACKS IN STAFF AND MATERIALS AS WELL AS THE CRITICAL PROBLEM OF BUILDING MAINTENANCE. FUNDS ARE ALSO INCLUDED FOR CONTINUING A PROGRAM OF DEVELOPING SERVICE IN UNSERVED AREAS.

REGIONAL PLAN FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT



REGIONAL LIBRARIES EXISTING IN 1969

COUNTY LIBRARIES EXISTING IN 1969

REGIONAL / INTER-COUNTY LIBRARIES EXISTING IN 1969

II. PROBLEM

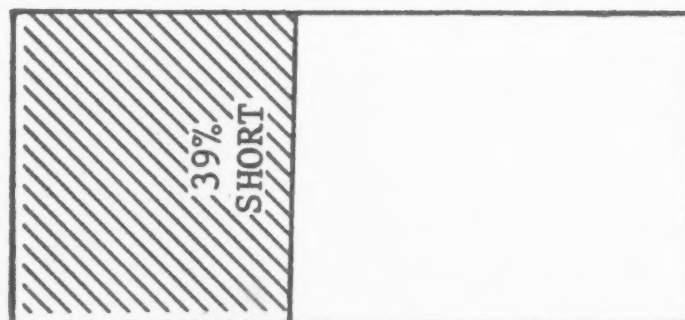
1. LIBRARY DISTRICTS ARE RESTRICTED BY LAW TO A MAXIMUM OF 2 MILLS.
2. ASSESSED VALUATIONS DO NOT RISE AS FAST AS POPULATIONS INCREASE
RESULTING IN A DROP IN PER CAPITA SUPPORT.
3. CHAPTER 174, LAWS OF 1965, AND CHAPTER 146, LAWS OF 1967, HAVE
PLACED FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON THE ABILITY OF A LIMITED PROPERTY
TAX TO SUPPORT THE VITAL LIBRARY BASE. (RCW 84.54.010-090)
4. TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES REQUIRE A SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENT TO RETOOL
LIBRARY OPERATIONS IF INFORMATION IS TO BE ACCESSIBLE.
5. WHILE SOME CITY LIBRARIES HAVE BENEFITTED BY STATE AID TO CITIES
THE AMOUNTS HAVE NOT BEEN ADEQUATE TO THE PROBLEMS.

PERSONNEL

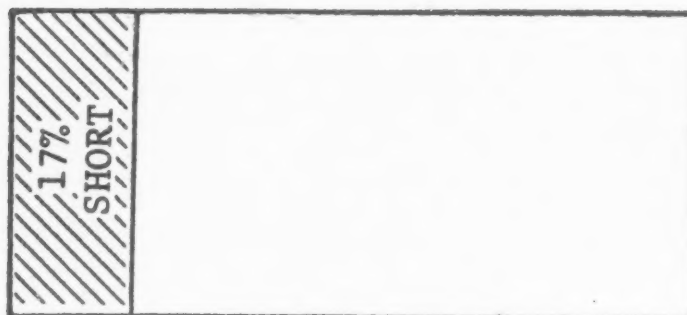
Page 5

CURRENT PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL PERSONNEL AS COMPARED TO STANDARDS

JANUARY 1, 1968



PROFESSIONAL
(full-time equivalents)

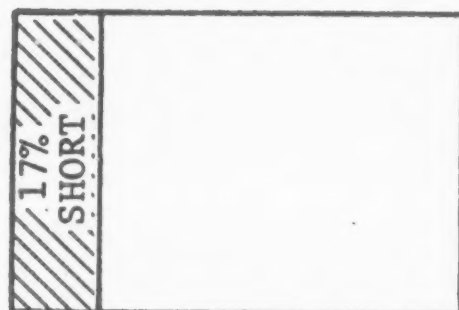


CLERICAL
(full-time equivalents)

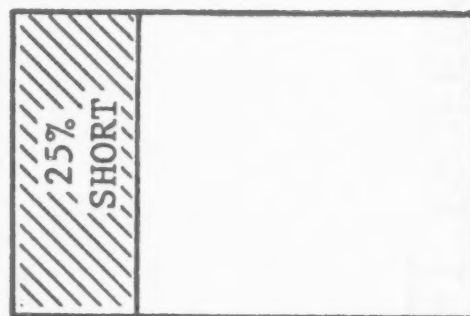
LIBRARY MATERIALS ACQUIRED IN 1967

Page 6

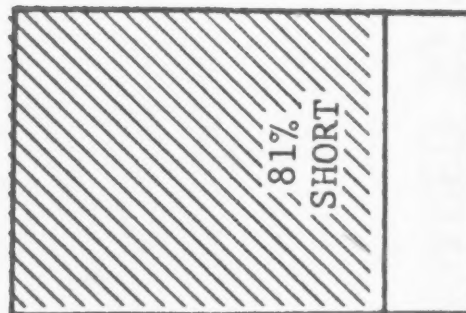
MATERIALS ACQUIRED AS COMPARED WITH STANDARDS FOR ACQUISITION



BOOKS
(volumes)



PERIODICALS
(titles)

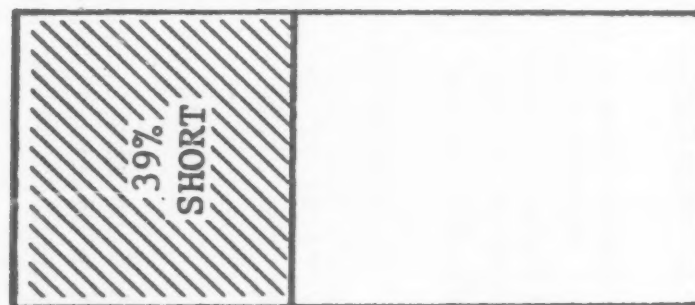


FILMS
(copies)

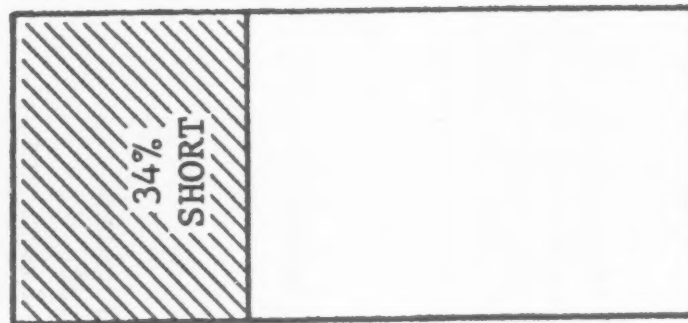
COSTS FOR 1967

Page 7

Expenditures FOR MATERIALS AND PERSONNEL AS COMPARED WITH Standards



MATERIALS



PERSONNEL

Washington Library Association
Library Financing Recommendations

III. SOLUTIONS

There are several approaches to solving the problem:

1. Grants-in-aid to libraries in sufficient amounts to provide minimum levels of standard library service. The Washington Library Association and State Library Commission, after considerable study and discussion, endorse this method as the most equitable as it aids city libraries as well as library districts and is in line with the State's responsibility for education.

Grants-in-aid to Libraries

\$ 4,100,000 per year

2. 2 Mills of property tax for district libraries to be collected at the State corrected assessment level.

2 Mills at State corrected assessment level

7,174,354 per year

3. Add to the current 2 Mills (of the 6 Floating Mills) allocated for district libraries 1 of the 2 Mills collected for state purposes, thereby providing 3 Mills of the 40 Mills for Libraries.

3 Mills

4,838,890 per year

Comparative Total Yearly Financing on the basis of the above three solutions:

1. State aid	\$ 4,100,000	2. Library Districts	\$ 7,174,354	3. Library District	\$ 4,838,890
Present lib-	<u>12,133,414</u>	Current City support	<u>6,900,370</u>	Current City	<u>6,900,370</u>
rary support				support	
Total	\$ 16,233,414	Total	\$ 14,074,724	Total	\$ 11,739,260

Washington Library Association
Library Financing Recommendations

Page 9

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION IS CONVINCED OF THE NEED FOR THE PROPOSED GRANTS-IN-AID PROGRAM OF FISCAL SUPPORT FOR LIBRARIES. EACH YEAR LIBRARIES ARE FALLING FURTHER BEHIND IN ACQUIRING ADEQUATE MATERIALS RATHER THAN MAKING UP FOR LOST GROUND. INADEQUATE SALARIES IN WASHINGTON HINDER OUR LIBRARIES IN ATTRACTING PROFESSIONAL STAFF.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION HAS REQUESTED THAT THE WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY INCLUDE IN ITS BUDGET ADDITIONAL SUMS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICE. THESE SUMS ARE BASED ON THE PREVIOUSLY STATED NEEDS, BUT GRANTS TO INDIVIDUAL LIBRARY DISTRICTS AND CITY LIBRARIES WILL BE ALLOCATED BY THE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION ACCORDING TO ALREADY ESTABLISHED RULES AND REGULATIONS. EACH LIBRARY WILL THEN USE THE FUNDS TO UPGRADE ITS SERVICES ACCORDING TO ITS SPECIFIC PROBLEMS AND NEEDS.

IV. MONEY NEEDED

A. OPERATIONAL GRANTS-IN-AID (for biennium).....	\$ 8,200,000
B. SURVEY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF LIBRARIES IN UNSERVED AREAS AND MERGER GRANTS Unserved areas.....	500,000
C. FUNDS FOR INITIATING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIBRARY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK, THROUGH WHICH RESOURCES OF ALL LIBRARIES IN THE STATE MAY BE SHARED Washington Library Network.....	1,987,394
D. IN ORDER TO FORWARD LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT, MATCHING FUNDS WOULD BE PROVIDED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW OR IMPROVED FACILITIES, SINCE FEDERAL FUNDS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN CURTAILED Construction Funds.....	<u>2,847,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 13,534,394

AN ACT Relating to libraries; and the creation of a statewide public library system.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. The purposes of the statewide public library system initiated under this 1971 act shall be to:

- (1) Provide broad public library service;
- (2) Act as a repository for books, materials, and information for use by the state's citizenry;
- (3) Communicate with other libraries and agencies in the state and nation in order to provide the widest and best possible access to information for library users;
- (4) Provide library services to this state's citizens who do not currently have access to such service; and
- (5) Coordinate the public library system in order to ensure the elimination and avoidance of unnecessary duplication of facilities and services, and to ensure efficiency and economy in operation.

Recognizing the need to reorganize substantially the state's library system if these functions are to be performed adequately, there shall be created a statewide public library system consisting of not more than twelve permanent regional libraries which shall include therein all areas not now receiving library service: PROVIDED, That library services presently provided shall under no circumstances be reduced in carrying out the purposes of this 1971 act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. All public librarians in the state and the administrators working therefor are directed, upon request by the state library commission, to assist the commission in carrying out the duties imposed on it by section 3 of this 1971 act. Such officers are also directed to take, within their own jurisdiction, such preparatory steps during the 1971-73 biennium as will assist with the implementation of section 1 of this 1971 act and cooperate in such action as may be adopted by the legislature pursuant to sections 1 and 3 of this 1971 act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The state library commission is directed to prepare and submit to the forty-third session of the legislature a legislative proposal to accomplish the purposes of section 1 of this 1971 act.

Such proposal shall be accompanied by a comprehensive plan for the implementation thereof, which shall contain recommendations including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) The proposed boundary lines for regional library districts and methods by which such boundaries shall be modified.
- (2) Proposed methods and extent of local and/or state support for capital financing: PROVIDED, That the proposal shall provide that

the bonded indebtedness of any library or library district incurred through the support of any existing library including those in a preliminary state, shall be equitably adjusted so as to obligate the new regional library district to accept the responsibility for said bonded indebtedness.

(3) Continuance of present state and local support for library operation and maintenance.

(4) Population predictions.

(5) Library standards.

(6) The establishment of procedures for determining the facilities and equipment to be transferred from the local municipal authority to the regional library district to be established and providing for a transfer of title and reimbursement.

(7) Methods of selecting regional library boards of trustees.

(8) Methods of selecting local library advisory boards.

(9) Recommendations for financing a statewide library system and proposed plans for state grants-in-aid to regional and local libraries that currently do not meet minimum American Library Association standards.

(10) Proposals regarding the establishment of metropolitan library districts with the authority to tax.

(11) Proposals for a statewide network for library information, including proposed experimental pilot programs in library networking and with recommendations for the inclusion of university, college, community college, school, special, and private libraries in a state network for library service.

(12) Proposals for guaranteeing or providing an equitable library service to all segments of the population, in particular, minority groups, the disadvantaged, the aged, the handicapped, and the young.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. In formulating the proposal set forth in section 3 of this 1971 act, the state library commission shall consult and cooperate with such legislative interim committees as may be concerned with libraries, education, and high education.

APPENDIX I

PROPOSED TELECOMMUNICATIONS RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The state of Washington has developed several different systems of communication for the transmission of data, information, and materials throughout the state, ranging from the SCAN telephone network to the micro-wave network for processing law enforcement information; and

WHEREAS, No method exists for the overall coordination of the development of such systems; and

WHEREAS, The need for coordination of such systems exists or they will become even more seriously fragmented in the future; and

WHEREAS, The increased use of such coordinated systems will be necessitated by the expansion of the use of data processing by the state of Washington; and

WHEREAS, Studies by the Joint Committee on Education into the areas of educational television, libraries, and intermediate school districts have revealed a growing need for the overall coordination of telecommunications in the state of Washington and the desirability of developing such a system; and

WHEREAS, The Joint Committee on Education would have to go beyond the scope of its studies and mandates to inquire further into the matter of developing a state-wide telecommunications network;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the Department of General Administration be directed to review the possibility of developing a coordinated system for communication in the state of Washington, including the development of a telecommunication network, and report its findings to the next subsequent regular session of the legislature; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted immediately after final passage thereof, by the Clerk of the House to the Director of the Department of General Administration.